

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 8.]

OCTOBER, 1860.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTES.

THE DUTCH CHURCH, NORWICH.

The short and erroneous description of this edifice given in Blomefield, has already been pointed out by Mr. Harrod, in his *Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, p. 71 et seq. But it was of course no part of Mr. Harrod's design to describe minutely its present condition. It was originally the choir of the conventual church of the Black Friars; and is 100 feet long and 32 feet wide, without aisles or clerestory. The modern roof has a few pieces of carving about it, some of which appear to represent St. Matthew, and probably preserved from the old one. All the old fittings are gone, including the pulpit, which, though called by Mr. Harrod "Jacobean," is usually assigned to the 15th century, from the "linen pattern" which it bears. When the desk was removed, during the late repairs, this pulpit was found to stand on a pedestal in an advanced stage of decay. Out of the ten windows by which the church was originally lighted, one, on the north side, has lately been restored by the members of the "Free Christian Church" (who now use the building); and another, on the same side, still remains blocked up, in consequence of a house being built against it. The great east window (of seven lights) has been re-glazed with lozenge-shaped panes, instead of the unsightly squares with which it was previously filled. The west wall of the church was much injured by the fall of the tower in 1712, and was re-built the following year. It bears this inscription, which is curtailed by Blomefield:—

Paries hic Occidentalis &
 Pars Tecti subito
 Turris elegantissima lapsu
 Demolita VIto IXbris
 Anno 1712^{mo} reaedificata
 Sunt Tempore Majoratus
 NICHOLAI HELWYS
 Armigeri, Anno 1713^{mo}.

On the north wall is a large mural monument, which (with all others in this church) is omitted by Blomefield. It commemorates a John Ellison, who was minister of the Dutch in Norwich, from 1603 till 1639.* This monument is surmounted by a cherub, and has a plain shield below. In the centre is a large brass plate, with the following inscription (as far as I am able to decipher it):—

Epitaphium
 JOHANNIS ELISON,
 circiter xxxvi annos Ecclesie Nordovico-Belgicæ
 Pastoris Fidelissimi.
 Nati xi Aprilis anno MDLXXXI, Denati XIX Augusti, anno MDCXXXIX.
 Cuius adorandum docuit Facundia christum
 Et pia dexteritas pandit ad astra viam.
 Hic jacet exanimis tacet heu mellita sonora
 Linguaq: sed posthac non habitura parem.

[Here follow two Dutch couplets, but the characters are to me wholly unintelligible. however, what appears to be a translation comes next.]

That worthy Ellison whose holy life and preaching
 Did equally advance with both his Dutch Flock teaching,
 Lies here in dust dissolv'd, whose loud sweete voice no moore
 In this church sounds, but now sings in that heavenly chore.

[Eight lines of Dutch conclude the epitaph.]

Impensis Johannis Elison filij
 Natu maximi, mercatoris
 Amstelodamensis.

This brass bears the engraver's name, but it is almost illegible. That he was a Dutchman, the mistake in spelling the word "moore," sufficiently testifies. It would be very desirable to have the Dutch characters on this monument explained; possibly some of your Norwich friends may be able to do so.† The last words of the inscription show that this memorial was erected by the eldest son of the deceased. He was succeeded in his "pastorall office" by a younger son Theophilus, who, like his father, was the Dutch minister in Norwich for 36 years (1640-1676), and to whom there remained a small brass on a stone in the church.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Theophilus
 Ellison, who having bin borne in this
 City anno 1609, after succeeded his
 Father in the Pastorall office to the
 Dyutch congregation, wherin as his father
 before him, hee faithfully served
 God 36 years, and died Jvne 1th 1676.
 Doe not beleeve that Ellison is dead,
 His dyut lyes here, his soyle to heaven is fled.

* A portrait of this gentleman and also one of his wife—by Rembrandt—was in 1829, in the possession of Henry Colby, Esq., of Yarmouth, and is now I believe, at Gt. Ellingham, in Norfolk, in the collection of another member of the Colby family.

† I am acquainted with but one other Dutch inscription in Norwich, which is on an old stone

in St. Michael Coslany. I remember seeing this small stone during the late repairs in the church, but cannot say whether it was preserved. All I recollect is, that Blomefield had erred in his copy of the inscription, which was quite as unintelligible to a Dutchman of the present day, as it was to me.

This, as well as the preceding, appears to have been executed by a foreigner, from the singular error in the date *JUNE 1TH*. The present congregation, having thought fit to board the floor of the church, caused this brass to be taken up and re-fixed immediately over its original position. There are some dozen stones therefore now covered, which, as they commemorate families no longer existing in Norwich, may as well be preserved for the benefit of posterity. On a broken slab near the vestry door is an elegant Latin inscription, to the memory of the Rev. Edward Crane, also a minister of this congregation.

H. S. E.
Vir Eximius
EDWARDUS CRANE
Apud
Ecclesiam Presbyterianam
(netnon & Belgicam)
Norwicensem.
Non Scholasticæ atq; Hodiernæ
Sed Primitivæ Religionis Christianæ
Et gravis & elegans
Prædicator.
Pastorisque officio benè functus
Qui
Ob ingenij Acumen & Judicij vim
Cum Integerrima Pietate Morumq; probitate junctâ
Cæteri:q; vitæ Socialis virtutibus adornata
Omnibus Sibi notis Amatus vixit,
Omnibusq; non minus defletus obiit
Præmature Eheu! Fato.
Exinde autem Discimus
Non tanti vitam æstimare ob Dierum Longitudinem
Quanti ob officia versus Deum atq; Homines
Ritè peracta.
Obijt 18 Augusti, Anno Domini 1749,
Ætatis suæ 28.

Also of Mary his affectionate wife,
Who died Jan'y. (19th, 1782, Aged 61 years).

The lower part of the stone was hidden by a seat, but the inscription is finished from the register.

In the porch is a defaced slab, and under a seat is this inscription:—

Vincent de Cleve, Died 15th of May, 1788, Aged 61.

The following are above the steps:—

1. Adrian de Cleve, died January 22nd, 1842, aged 76 years.
2. In memory of JOHNATHOW, who died Oct. 9th, 1822, aged 80. Also of Deborah his wife (Daughter of Adrian de Cleve), who died Sept. 6th, 1808, Aged 61.
3. Adrian de Cleve, died March 28th, 1785, aged 80 years. Also Judith his wife, died Dec. 5th, 1790, aged 88 years.
4. In memory of John Smith, who died 3d of Decbr., 1779, aged 72 years. Also Mary his wife, who died 11th of Sepbr., 1815, aged 85 years.
6. Alice White, their Daughter, died April 5th, 1847, aged 89 years.

On stones below the steps:—

1. Catherine de Cleve, died Decr. 7th, 1785, aged 63 years.
2. Here lieth the body of Nicholas Boltz, who died Jan'y. 13th, 1782, aged 69 years. Also M. M. Boltz, his wife, who died Jan'y. 23d, 1791, aged 77 years.

3. Here resteth the Body of Mary Prime, daughter of Peter and Mary Prime, who departed this life July 20th, 1677, aged 1.. (covered).

4. In memory of James de Boltz, died June 14th, 1849, aged 72 years.

There are two stones so much obliterated that I give the register with them :—

1. *Stone*.—In memory of ... the wife of ... ob Boltz, who died Decr. 12, 17....
..... of their children.

Register. Mary ye wife of Jacob Boltz, was buried Dec. ye 15th, 1796, aged 46 years.

2. *Stone*.—..... memory of wife of Boltz, 18....

Register. Martha ye wife of John Boltz, buried July ye 29, 1802, aged 58.

Below is this :—

Also of Jacob Boltz, many years clerk of the Dutch congregation, who died Decr. 7th, 1817, aged 66 years.

In the altar rails a modern stone has :—

In memory of Margaret, wife of Wm. White, died May 16th, 1841, aged 45 years. Three of their children.

A diamond-shaped stone :—

T. A. C. White, died Oct. 30, 1850, aged 7 years.

There is a large stone near the altar-steps, having had effigies of a man and his wife, with two sons and one daughter below, and two shields above. I am told the brasses remained till the commencement of the present century. All I can learn from the matrices is that the man was in armour, and that the lady was represented with the "butterfly" head-dress.

The Dutch congregation possess several curious old Dutch books, which are kept with the registers, &c., in the vestry chest (vide my note in vol. iv. of new series of *Notes and Queries*; and *Burn's History of Protestant Refugees*).

They have also four small silver cups, inscribed :—

"TE GIF OF MR. RICHARD BROW'E OF HEIGHAM."

The bell in the turret, between the church and St. Andrew's hall, appears to have been one which escaped injury from the fall of the old tower. It is inscribed in late Longobardic capitals.—"† Ista campana facta e'. i'. honore Sci Andree Ap'li" (the last *l* is inverted).

Should you think fit to insert the above memoranda, I think every inscription in the church will be on record. I should not feel justified in occupying so much space in your valuable periodical, if these inscriptions were uncovered; but they are not, and—from the dampness of the church, and the inferior quality of the stones—I venture to say that, in thirty or forty years, they will become completely illegible.—THOMAS R. TALLACK.

BOROUGH ENGLISH IN ESSEX.

The following are some of the manors in this county in which the custom of Borough English, or descent to the youngest son, prevails. I should be glad of any particulars of the variation of the custom in any of these

manors, whether the custom extends to collateral heirs and to females, what is the custom as to dower, heriots, &c., as my notes are deficient on these points. I add, however, the authority in each case for the existence of the custom in each respective manor.

Manor of Alresford.—Authority—S. Turner, Esq., of Colchester (Steward), in a letter to J. D. Norwood, Esq., of Ashford, Kent.

Manor of Boxted Hall.—Robinson's Gavelkind, 3rd ed., p. 392, n. (a.)

Manor of South Bersted.—Edwards v. Hammond, 3 Levinz, 132; 1 Searle Cop., 2nd ed., p. 204.

Manor of Dedham Hall.—Mr. Turner, ut sup.

Manors of Old Hall and New Hall, in Beaumont.—J. S. Taylor, Esq., of Guy's Hospital, and Court Rolls there.

Manor and Town of Maldon.—Williams's Blackstone, vol. ii., p. 36, n.; Blount's Tenures by Beckwith, p. 440; Lewis's Topog. Dictionary.

Manor of Wivenhoe.—Mr. Turner ut supra.

Manor of Woodford (St. Mary).—In this Manor the custom extends to the youngest brother. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iv., p. 274; Lewis's Top. Dictionary.

Manor of Wikes or Park Hall in Wix.—Messrs. Winter, Williams, and Co., Stewards. Wrabness.—Ibid.

Walthamstow, Toney, and High Hall, in Walthamstow.—A. Walford, Esq., Depy. Steward.

Doubtless there are other manors in this county wherein the custom is that copyholds descend to the youngest son; and if any of your readers know of such instances, I trust that they will become correspondents, and communicate their information through the useful pages of the *East Anglian*.
—GEO. R. CORNER.

FINCHAM—TEY—TILNEY.

I find in several Tilney pedigrees that Sir Philip Tilney, of Shelley, is said to marry (1) Margaret Brewes; (2) Jane, daughter of Thomas Tey, of Essex, who afterwards married Lionel Talmash; and (3) Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffery of Stanfield, co. Suffolk.

Here it is plain that Jane must have been the third wife if she married Talmash afterwards. In an old MS. collection of Pedigrees, however, which I have lately seen, Lionel son of John Talmash is said to marry (1) Edith, daughter of Joice, of Helmingham; and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffery, and widow of Sir Philip Tilney.

In the Tey pedigrees in the British Museum, I do not find the marriage of Jane Tey. I have however, before me, the marriage settlement of John Fincham, of Fincham, with Jane, daughter of John Tey, deceased, dated 16th July, 22 Edward the Fourth, to which her mother, Margaret Tey, of Birch, co. Essex, widow, is a party.

Again Thomas Fincham, fellow of King's Hall, Cambridge, and of Hockwold, co. Norfolk, by his will, proved 15th Feb., 1517, devises lands to "John Fincham, son and heir of my cousin John Fincham, late deceased, of Fincham while he lived, natural son * of my lady Tilney."

* Natural son did not mean formerly, as now, an illegitimate son.

I think this will clear the contradictory statements first given, and that the Tilney pedigree should stand thus :—

Jane daughter of John Tey, = Sir Philip Tilney of Shelley, = Margaret Brewse. First wife, by Margaret his wife; and Knt., ob. 26 Henry the
relict of John Fincham, of Eighth.
Fincham. Second wife.

Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffery. Third wife.
Re-married with Lionel Talmaash.

The Fincham pedigree stands thus :—

John Fincham, of Fincham, Esq., died 30th = Jane, daughter of John Tey, marriage
April, 1499. settlement dated 16th July, 1482, 22
Edward IV.; re-married with Sir Philip
Tilney, Kt., whose wife she was in 1517.

John Fincham, son and heir, devisee under the will of Thomas Fincham, of Hockwold, dated and proved in 1517.

Jane was executrix to the will of her husband, John Fincham, together with Sir Henry Tey, Kt., and others, executors. This seems to point out the branch of the Tey family to which she belonged. In Harl. MSS., 1541, fo. 46, I find—

John Tey, of Brightwell hall, co. Suffolk, Esq., son of John Tey, of =
Laver de la Hay, co. Essex.

John Tey of Brightwell, son and heir. =

John Tey of Brightwell. =

Sir Henry Tey, Kt., son and heir. Probably the brother of Jane.

I would now wish to put a query, which I shall be glad if any of the correspondents of *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, will answer. Who was the father of Thomas Fincham of Hockwold? Though he calls John Fincham of Fincham, and his brother † John Fincham of Outwell, his cousins, I have not been able to identify him; the word cousin not being always taken in the sense now generally used.

Stow, June 16th.

G. H. D.

STONE COFFINS.

In p. 52, H. W. Sass starts two speculative inquiries. He wishes to know 1st, whether stone coffins were kept ready made, and by whom? This question can be answered only by conjectures. It is very possible that the same Mediæval Society of masons which built cathedrals, furnished also coffins; but, though possible, not probable, that they kept them ready made. The number required would be only few, and at times far between each other, according as any spiritual or temporal lord happened to die; neither would it take long (many hands make light work), for a society of workmen to hew out a coffin from the blocks of stone which they might have kept always in readiness for this purpose. Moreover the corpse might, for a time, have been kept (perhaps lying in state), deposited in another coffin, to be afterwards consigned to its last resting place, in

† Two brothers with the same christian name.

cased in stone. A circumstance that came within my own observation bears me out, in some measure, in this supposition. At the beginning of this century, in the extreme east end of the Abbey church, at Sherborne (I quote from the notes of a local antiquary then living there), the workmen in digging a vault struck upon a stone coffin, evidently very ancient. It clearly had never been moved since its first interment. The coffin was of Ham hill stone, hollowed out so as to receive the body; length internally, five feet ten inches, including the circular aperture for the head; depth, ten inches; breadth at the breast, one foot eight inches. At Ham hill (ten miles from Sherborne), quarries of freestone have existed for ages, and no doubt a little band of masons (as they do now), have always lived on the spot, to prepare blocks (ready excavated), for whatever religious works they might be ordered; and consequently on the death of any dignitary in the abbey at Sherborne, the monks would naturally send to Ham hill for a stone coffin. Another stone coffin was, by accident also, discovered in a chapel on the south side of the abbey church. This appeared to have been made, and placed under the floor, to receive a wooden coffin. Here, then, might have been a spare coffin kept in reserve, for any contingency; or, it might have been an old coffin, from which the decayed skeleton had been removed into the charnel house. This, then, may somewhat explain the second question—whether empty stone coffins, often found in the neighbourhood of churches and cathedrals, had ever been tenanted, or whether desecration accounts for no bones being found within them?

Empty coffins found in the neighbourhood of churches, were most probably removed from their original positions, on repairs or improvements being made, and became untenanted at their removal; probably the decayed bones found in them, crumbled into dust on being exposed to the air. This dust would naturally be put back into the vault, while the empty coffin would be kept as a curious relic above ground. Briton says—"stone coffins were commonly sunk in the ground up to their lids, on which were inscribed the names and titles of the persons they contained, and no other ornament than a cross or pastoral staff." Many years ago, I myself saw a good example of this kind at Christchurch, in Hampshire. Does Briton's statement resolve the question—whether the effigy or cope stone, ever formed the lid of the coffin? At any rate these were the oldest Christian stone coffins.

Hutchins says in his account of Sherborne:—"In digging the vault for the late Earl of Bristol, four stone coffins were found covered with flat stones, in which the bodies appeared entire, but soon mouldered away when exposed to the air. Two of them, with the remains of the four bodies, were re-interred under the vault; the other two coffins still remain in the chapel where Horsey's monument is. The stones that covered them were used for the pavement of that chapel. It is probable that some of the Abbots were interred in them." Were not these flat stones the lids of the coffins? At any rate the second question—"whether empty stone coffins often found in churches, had ever been tenanted, &c."—is clearly answered from these records.

Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park.

R. C.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.—DUNMOW HUNDRED, NO. 1.

Great Dunmow.—Chancel. On a mural tablet for Sir John Swynnerton Dyer, late of Newton hall, Bart., who died 17 May, 1701.—Quarterly, 1 and 4 Or, a chief indented Gules, 2 and 3 Argent within a border engrailed Gules, a cross patee fleury. Crest—out of a ducal coronet Or, a goat's head Sable; underneath Dyer only, with escutcheon of pretence defaced. Grave stone—*Dyer* quarterly as above, impaling a chevron between 3 fleur de lis, for Ann, wife of Sir Swynnerton Dyer, Bart., who died 21st August, 1714.

Mural Tablet.—Wm. Beaumont, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Beaumont, Bart., died 31st March, 1718; Jane his wife, died 22nd June, 1719. Arms—*Beaumont* impaling *Beaumont*.

Mural Tablet.—Sir George Beaumont, Bart., died Feb. 4, 1762, aged 36; Dame Rachel, his wife, died May 5, 1814, aged 96. *Beaumont*, impaling Argent, 2 bars Sa. in chief 3 lions rampant, *Howland*.

Mural Tablet.—Rev. John Mangcy, 28 years vicar of this parish, died Nov. 1, 1782, aged 55. Argent, a chevron Vair, on a chief Gules, 2 mullets of the field, impaling Azure, a tortoise Argent.

Hatchments.—I. *Beaumont*, Bart., impaling *Howland*, as on mural tablet, for Sir George Beaumont, who died Feb. 4, 1762. Crest—on a chapeau Az., semée of fleur de lis and turned up Ermine, a lion passant Or.

II. Hatchment for Sir George Beaumont, who died Feb., 1827, with quarterings.—1, *Beaumont*. 2, Azure, 3 garbs Or. 3, Gules, 7 mascles conjoined Or, 4, 2, and 1. 4, Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine. 5, Azure, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or. 6, Argent, an inescutcheon within a border flory, counterflory Gules. 7, Azure, 3 garbs Or. 8, Gules, a lion rampant Vairy. 9, Azure, a fesse Argent, between three cinquefoils Or, impaling Argent, a chevron Sable, between three mullets Gules, *Willes*.

Crests.—1, on a chapeau Azure, semée of fleur de lis and turned up Ermine, a lion passant Or. 2, an elephant Argent, bearing a tower Or.

III. In Transept—small and square in frame—for Mary, daughter of John Wiseman, wife of Thomas Cullum, who died 31st August, 1660. Az., a chevron Ermine between three pelicans, *Cullum*, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4, Sable, a chevron between three cronels Argent, *Wiseman*. 2, Argent, ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, and 1, within a border Sable. 3, Argent, a cross Gules, between four birds.

IV. Circular in gilt frame—Jenour, Bart, and 19 quarterings. 1, Azure, a cross patonce, between four fleur de lis Or—*Jenour*. 2, Sable, a fesse between three saltiers coupé, Or. 3, Gules, three lions rampant, Or. 4, argent, a chief Vair Or and Gules, over all a label Sa. 5, Argent, ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, and 1, in chief a label of five points Azure. 6, Argent, a fesse Vair Or and Gules between three water bougets Sa. 7, Argent, a chief Azure, over all, on a bend Gules, three plates. 8, Azure, a cross flory Or. 9, Azure, a lion rampant Argent. 10, Gules, two lions passant regardant Argent. 11, Gules, a bend Sa.... 12, Azure, three lions passant Argent. 13, Or, a lion rampant Sable. 14, Or, two lions passant Azure. 15, Argent, a cross flory Azure. 16, Argent, a bend Sable, over all a label of five points.... 17, Gules, a lion rampant Or. 18, Azure, three garbs

Gules. 19, Azure, a wolf's head erased Argent. 20, Gules, three escucheons Argent.

V. For Ann, wife of Sir John Henniker, Bart., and eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Major, Bart., died 18th July, 1792. Or, on a chevron Gules, between three crescents Azure, as many estoiles Argent, *Henniker*; escoccheon of pretence Azure, three corinthian columns 2 and 1, top of each surmounted with a ball Or, *Major*.

VI. Sir John Henniker, Bart., first Lord Henniker, died 18th April, 1803. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Henniker*; 2 and 3 *Major*; escoccheon of pretence *Major*.

VII. Major General the Hon. Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart., third lord; John, first Lord created Bart. 1813, died 1816. *Henniker* quartering *Major*, escoccheon of pretence *Press*.

VIII. The widow of Major General the Hon. Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart., in a lozenge *Henniker* and *Major* quarterly, escoccheon of pretence lozengy, Argent and Gules, on a chief Or, a rose Gules, between two escalop shells Sable, *Press*.

IX. Sir Frederick Henniker, Bart., son of the last named, died unmarried, August, 1825, *Henniker* and *Major* quarterly.

X. Sir Augustus Henniker, Bart., next brother of Sir Frederick, died 1849, *Henniker* and *Major* quarterly. First wife, quarterly 1 and 4, Or, a fesse chequy Argent and Sable, *Stuart*; 2, Argent, a lymphal Sable; 3 quarterly 1 and 4 Argent, a lion rampant Gules, 2nd and 3rd Argent, an eagle displayed Gules. Second wife, *Henniker* and *Major* quarterly.

XI. Gules, on a chevron between three demi-lions erased Or, three sickles Sable, *Pepper*; impaling Ermine, a saltier Gules, *Fitzgerald*.

XII. *Pepper* as above quartering *Fitzgerald* and impaling 1 and 4 Azure, a cross potent rebated. 2 and 3 Argent, in base on a mount Vert three trees, in chief a gem ring Gules, studded Or.

XIII. In a lozenge—*Fitzgerald*—escoccheon of pretence, Gules, 2 swords in saltier between three roses Argent, in base two eagles legs erased Or.

In the transept window may still be seen among some fragments of stained glass, the Coat of *Bourchier*, Argent, a cross Gules between four water bougets Sable: and over the west doorway a row of 13 quaterfoiled circles, each containing a shield. Most of these are now, however, utterly defaced, and only two can be seen with any degree of perfectness, viz.—*Bourchier*, as in the transept window, with an annulet for difference; and a cross quarterly between four escalop shells.

June 4, 1860.

F. G. W.

POESIES, &c. ON RINGS (p. 61).

See paper on *Ancient and Medieval Finger Rings discovered in the County of Essex*, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Braybrooke, in vol. ii. part i. of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*; also the Descriptive Catalogue of the fine collection of rings in his lordship's possession.—K.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on March 22, 1860, the Rev. T. Jones exhibited a hooped ring, found at Markland, near Lynn, on which is engraved the legend "UN SAUNZ MUR."

HARE FAMILY (p. 79).

Richard Hare (son of John Hare, mercer, of London), is described as citizen and mercer of London: he died 5th Oct., 1575, leaving a wife and three children, namely Ralph, Richard, and Margaret. Sir Ralph Hare, K.B., was of Stow Bardolph; and Richard was *probably* the person named by your correspondent K. I have hitherto found no account of him, except that he is named in the will of his uncle, Ralph Hare, Benchet of the Inner Temple, as "my unfortunte nephew Richard Hare," and to whom his uncle left an annuity of £20. Of the marriage with a daughter of Edwards of Arlsey, or of Samuel Hare, I have no account.

Could K. or any other of your correspondents furnish the full inscriptions referred to, or give any account of the said Richard and Samuel Hare? if so, I shall be glad to have the information.

Stow Bardolph, Downham, Norfolk.

G. H. DASHWOOD.

MASTER RICHARD COPPYNGE, OF BROCKLEY.

At the late visit of the Suffolk Archæological Institute, to Brockley church, the Rev. Henry Creed called attention to the name of Master Richard Coppinge, on the base of the church tower, but gave no information about this personage. It may be of interest to him and the other visitors on that interesting day, to note that on the table of the drawing room, at Somerton hall, where the Institute met with good old English hospitality from J. E. Hale, Esq., were a number of early Court Rolls of the manor of Brockley hall, sent for inspection by F. C. Brooke, Esq., of Ufford, the present lord of the manor; and that on taking up a roll of the reign of Henry the Seventh, the name of Richard Coppinge occurred; and a cursory examination of the later rolls, down to the time of James the First, shewed that the family continued to be connected with Brockley till that date. Where can I see a pedigree of this old Suffolk race? And what is the meaning of the name?—S.

FRESCO DISCOVERED AT ELSING, NORFOLK.

In the early part of this year 1860, my attention was called to a fresco series of paintings on the south-eastern church wall at Elsing, Norfolk. As yet, no opportunity has occurred to bring the subject prominently before the N. and N. Archæological Society, therefore, if you will allow their introduction in your East Anglian Journal, a step towards some record will have been taken ere the Rector, the Rev. J. J. C. Valpy, order their recovering by plaister, as the designs are too rough and mutilated to remain with benefit.

The 1st of the series your correspondent did not see, but the subject treated of relates to John the Baptist, and he had the description from the Clergyman. It consisted of Herodias dancing before Herod; her attitude was rollicking and bent to the ground, so that her auburn hair touched the very ground. In the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of the series, the writer made a tracing of the designs, which have been thus secured.

Tab. II denoted John the Baptist preaching before Herod and Herodias, in the characteristic costume of the age. She has pointed heater-shaped shoes. Herod's figure is marked by solerets of a puce diaper; slight indications of a toga, and of braced or ribbed braccie. He seems to rest on one foot, a posture seen on antique gems. But John has a vestment of blue, he has rough hair inclined to red, and coarse feet; no zone visible, or in dignity does the figure approach that found at Witton, and published by Mr. Minns, in *N. and N. A. Journal* last year.

Tab. III. In the female (Herodias) the same form of shoes and slim figure as in the former, but little is perceptible of the form, except the lower part of the dress and feet, shoes pointed also. The soldier objective only through his trunk or body, has a jupon fringed at bottom, indicative of the time of the Edwards. John is coming from the prison in supplicating posture, color of hair and costume according with Tab. II. There is a portcullis to the prison gate, with iron teeth, and tracings of Early English ecclesiastic architecture.

Tab. IV, is most perfect. It represents the dire attack on John whilst emanating from the prison passage; the centurion or soldier seizes John by the hair to pull him down on the block at his feet, habited as guards would be with jupon, belt, and soleret very long and peaked. The next figure thereon is the Decapitator, accoutred with helmet and plume, jupon, belt, soleret and diaper colour, as the preceding. The massy sword, scimitar shape, is ready for the blow, and small annulated braces of metal appear more than half way up. Is this to secure a more powerful effect; or through its length for a hand grasp?—Thus far of the description which requires illustration, not here admissible or attainable.

My own inferences are—(1) they were designs of the 14th century, and given in honor of part of the church dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and (2) that the artists were itinerant, and men who had no recourse to the western world's observances of St. John the Baptist—the girdle being concealed by the garments, if ever put there, but the camel's raiment is visible. There is no nimbus or agnus dei, no severe ecclesiastic outline, but simply a rough and not imposing draft. The enquiry should be where and when was the dedication of this part of the building to St. John the Baptist, for doubtless the designs are nearly coeval to such a purpose. I could trouble you with the comparison of the early designs in stone, &c., of St. John, in the continental churches, where the precursor of our Saviour was so honored by a nimbus and agnus dei within a shield, but think I must already have trespassed sufficiently on your journal.—S. SOTHERN, *Norwich*.

STRANGERS IN NORWICH (p. 60).

A few years since I made some notes of matters connected with Norwich; and among them I find is a reference to a letter of Bp. Parkhurst, of Norwich, for one church for the Strangers in that City, preserved in the Library of Bennet College, Cambridge. I have no means of procuring a copy of it, but if any of your Cambridge correspondents would send you a copy, it would form an acceptable pendant to what has already appeared.—NORWICENSIS.

DR. TRUMBULL.

In the memoir of Dr. Trumbull, in Pigot's *History of Hadleigh*, mention is made of the Doctor's "tender grief" for the loss of his wife Anna, in 1682, but no notice is taken of his second marriage with Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Calthorpe, Esq., of Ampton, ancestor of the present Lord Calthorpe, and that the "sad fatality of his life" attended him also in this instance; as we gather from the following inscription on a black marble slab within the altar rails of Ampton church:—

"To the Memory of Elizabeth, wife of Charles Trumbull, L.L.D. Rector of Hadleigh, and youngest daughter of James Calthorpe, Esq., of Ampton. She died June 11th, 1686, and Charles their son died 12th of July following."

ANIMALS AT THE FEET OF EFFIGIES (p. 64).

In *Bennett's History of Tewkesbury*, p. 160, is this note:—

Lions at the feet of effigies are explained by several writers as emblems of vigilance and courage; but Mr. Gough doubts the etymology, and thinks the practice was derived from an allusion to the words in Psalm xci. 13. "Thou shalt tread upon the lion and the adder; and the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet."—Dogs on monuments are thought by some to have been chosen on account of their reputation for watchfulness and fidelity. Mr. Gough supposes, that, when at the feet of ladies, they may allude to their favourite lap dogs; and adds, "that knights and nobles may have them at their feet as the companions of their sports, or as symbols of their rank."

Henry Curtis, Vicar of Martham, Norfolk (p. 24).—Was instituted on the 19th of April, 1683.—J. L'ESTRANGE.

QUERIES.

Brasses in East Anglia.—Where can I refer to the most extended list or lists of Brasses remaining, or formerly existing, in the churches of all, or either of the counties comprised within the sphere of your inquiries?—L.

Querns.—In the will of Alice Pechye, of Soham, 1525, the testatrix directs that her "querns shalbe common to euerie poore man who hath neede and helpinge to the reparacyon of the same."—(Reg. Wills, Bury, Lib. Brydone, fol. 310.) Can any of your readers give any explanation of this item; or supply any further information about Querns?—BURIENSIS.

Yawl.—What is the origin of this word, applied to a particular kind of boat on the coast of East Anglia?—L.

Ton and Tun.—What is the difference between the terminations *Ton* and *Tun* in names of places?—L.

Picture of King Edmund.—In the will of Thomas Bright, of Bury St. Edmund's, proved 1711, the testator bequeaths his "picture of King Edmund to the town of Bury St. Edmund's, to be hung up in the chamber where his grandfather Mr. Thomas Bright, was." The portrait of Thomas Bright, one of the great benefactors of that town, may still be seen in the Council Chamber; but I looked in vain for the "picture of King Edmund." Is any thing known of it?—S.

ERRATA.

P. 84, line 6 from top, for *Himes* read *Huius*; pp. 87—90 should be 85—88.